

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CALLS WAITING

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the telecommunications industry is undergoing tremendous change. The advent of new technology has brought both new opportunities, and new anxieties, to millions of Americans.

Recognizing the tremendous shift in telecommunications, the U.S. Congress is on the verge of passing sweeping legislation which would free companies from years of stifling government regulation. Although I applaud these efforts, we must be cautious not to assume that fair and open competition will be the immediate result.

So that we may all be more aware of the potential difficulties in transitioning to an open market, I commend to you an article recently printed in the Wall Street Journal. This article should force us to approach the question of telecommunications deregulation cautiously, and with the proper consideration to the hundreds of thousands of Americans who rely on a vibrant, competitive communications industry for their livelihood.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 24, 1995]

CALLS WAITING: RIVALS ARE HUNG UP ON BABY BELLS' CONTROL OVER LOCAL MARKETS
(By Leslie Cauley)

GRAND RAPIDS, MI.—The color-coded maps pinned to office walls tell the story of US Signal Corp., which has struggled for more than a year to get a foothold in the local telephone market here.

"This is where we are," says Martin Clift, US Signal's director of regulatory affairs, as he points to a small patch of yellow covering 10 downtown blocks. "This is where we want to be," he adds as he motions to the entire 238-square-mile service area. "But they won't let us."

"They" are executives at Ameritech Corp., the Chicago-based regional Bell that holds a monopoly on service here in US Signal's hometown. US Signal says Ameritech has fought nearly every step of the way as the upstart tries to expand into this community of 500,000 in the heart of Ameritech territory.

US Signal hoped to cover half the city by now, but has been able to lease only about 1,700 of the thousands of lines it wants from Ameritech. For most of the past year, the Baby Bell has refused to let it branch out unless US Signal installs expensive gear US Signal says it doesn't need. The smaller rival accuses Ameritech of dragging its feet in processing orders, trying to levy bogus fees and refusing to refund \$240,000 for services it never provided. The bickering has cost US Signal more than \$1 million in legal fees—far more than the revenue it gets in the market. US Signal Executive Vice President Brad Evans says: "We are at the end of our rope."

Ameritech denies that it has treated US Signal unfairly.

ARSENAL OF TACTICS

More than a decade after the federal government broke up the old AT&T empire, spinning off the seven Baby Bells to end

anticompetitive behavior, the Bells employ an arsenal of tactics to keep competitors at bay. Rivals say the Bells have stalled negotiations, imposed arbitrary fees and set Byzantine technical requirements that jack up costs and cut profits.

"They can virtually make competitors' lives hell," says Terrence Barnich, formerly the top telephone regulator in Ameritech's home state of Illinois.

The Bells insist they play fair and say they have an obligation to protect their shareholders and the huge investments in their networks. While rivals often target only the most lucrative customers, the Bells alone have the responsibility to provide service for everyone, even the poorest and most hard-to-reach customers. It is critical, therefore, that new regulations don't unfairly favor newcomers merely for sake of encouraging competition, they say. "We don't believe standing up for fair rules is anticompetitive," says Thomas Reiman, an Ameritech senior vice president.

RACE TO DEREGULATE

Now Congress is racing to deregulate the nation's telecommunications markets. Bills have cleared the House and Senate, and a conference committee is hammering out joint legislation. Passing a new law will be the easy part. Unraveling the government-sanctioned local monopolies—and ensuring that the Bells play by the rules—will be far more difficult.

"It will be extremely messy," says Eli Noam, director of the Institute of Tele-Information at Columbia University in New York. "It will take a long time for a new competitive equilibrium to be reached—if ever."

Congress wants to let the Bells enter the lucrative long-distance business after they meet a "checklist" showing their local markets are open to competition. Yet local service still provides more than 90% of their combined annual profits. Rivals fear the Bells will exploit vagueness in the legislation (what constitutes "fair" pricing and "timely" negotiations?) to protect their turf.

Ameritech, which serves a five-state region in the Midwest, takes pride in being the first Bell to embrace opening up the local monopoly. Its "Customers First" plan, unveiled two years ago, hailed "a fully competitive communications marketplace." It embodied the basic Bell pitch to Washington: We will let rivals in—if you let us into long distance. The Bells were banned from that market under the terms of the 1984 AT&T split-up.

NEGOTIATING PLOY

But US Signal and other competitors say Ameritech fails to live up to its Customers First plan. The Baby Bell says it has treated US Signal fairly and rejects assertions that it drags out negotiations or hinders rivals. It says it tries to accommodate them as best as it can and that most complaints are a negotiating ploy.

"There are fundamental issues on which we aren't going to lie down and die, just for fear of being branded as anticompetitive," says Ameritech's Mr. Reiman. Steve Nowick, president of its long-distance unit, says rivals expect the Baby Bell to juggle "27 variations" of the same request. "There is a lot of complexity here. We're dancing as fast as we can."

Ameritech has abundant company in the litany of complaints lodged against the Bells. For example:

Nynex Corp. last year touted itself as the first Bell to sign a contract letting a competitor hook up directly to its network. But last week the rival, Teleport Communications Group, asked New York state regulators to "investigate Nynex's attempt to stifle local telephone competition." The pact was supposed to be implemented within 60 days. Sixteen months later, most of the terms still haven't gone into effect.

Nynex denies the charges and accuses Teleport of "grandstanding." It also says the rival is behind in paying its bills, which Teleport denies.

US West Inc. of Denver tried to convince a rival—believed to be AT&T—that they should avoid each other's markets, a lawsuit in Delaware Chancery Court alleges. US West denies the charge, leveled two weeks ago by its partner-turned-adversary, Time Warner Inc. AT&T declines to comment.

In a complaint filed with the Justice Department this month, LCI International Inc., of Reston, Va., says US West shut off service to 4,000 LCI customers in the Denver area, prompting 24% of them to cancel. It says US West hurt LCI in several markets by failing to provide services as promised. When some customers called US West to complain, they were told LCI had gone belly-up, the complaint says.

US West concedes that "errors occurred" but says they were inadvertent.

SBC Communications Inc., the San Antonio-based Bell, charges huge markups when selling network equipment to rivals, MFS Communications Co. of Omaha, Neb., contends. Other Bells let rivals buy gear elsewhere and pay the Bell to install it. SBC requires that they buy from SBC. It charges \$137,000 for a pair of "multiplexers" that usually cost \$67,000; and \$21,000 for running a cable that typically cost \$900, MFS claims.

SBC says it marks up prices by 25% at most, as allowed by federal rules. It declines to release any specifics and says its rates are confidential.

UNEQUALED POWER

Conflicts with the Baby Bells, however, underscore the unequal power the Bells have in dealing with rivals. The Bells still lock up 98% of local revenues in their regions. That stems from their control over millions of phone lines that reach into homes and businesses—an infrastructure that took \$100 billion and most of the 20th century to put in place.

For new entrants, duplicating these "local loops" that run from Bell switching centers to customer sites would be financially impossible. So they try to lease Bell lines at "fair" rates, count on the Bells for seamless technical links and access to switching sites, and depend on them to fix things when service goes down.

That sparks clashes on seemingly small items. Teleport, which serves business customers, accuses Nynex of hoarding phone numbers. In a complaint to the Federal Communications Commission last week, Teleport, of Staten Island, N.Y., says it asked the Bell for 60,000 numbers in Manhattan's 212 area code but got just 20,000. Some big accounts can use 5,000 at a crack. It sought an additional 20,000 numbers in the Bronx but says Nynex refused to provide

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

them until Teleport installs an unneeded switch at Nynex's Bronx site.

Nynex's director of regulatory planning, Larry Chu, questions whether Teleport "really needs" 60,000 numbers in Manhattan. He says the Bronx incident was a "misunderstanding."

INTERCONNECT TO NETWORK

If a newcomer wants to sidestep Bell lines and partner up with, say, the local cable-TV system, it still must "interconnect" to the Bell network so calls can go through. In negotiating interconnection agreements, rivals say the Bells often drag out the talks to thwart them. Only a few deals have been reached.

Most Bells won't let rivals near their own equipment once it is installed, unless they have a Bell escort. That adds to rivals' expenses and ensures that the Bells know exactly what the newcomers are up to.

When a Bell installs a rival's gear, it charges rent for the space the electronic boxes occupy. The fees "can be more expensive than a penthouse at Trump Tower," quips Andrew Lipman, an MFS senior vice president. Setting up in a 10-by-10 foot space, cordoned off with chain-link fencing, can run \$60,000 up front, plus charges for power, cabling and rent that can add up to \$2,000 a month.

Once inside, rivals don't exactly get the welcome mat. Bell Atlantic Corp. employees in Philadelphia once refused to let MFS workers use the restrooms because they weren't required to by the FCC. "To us, that epitomized the kind of obstacles we face every day," MFS's Mr. Lipman says.

Bell Atlantic spokesman Eric Rabe responds: "I'm sure when Wendy's shows up next to McDonald's, they don't exactly roll out the red carpet. That's the nature of competition." He says the company is getting better at working with rivals.

AT&T IN CHICAGO

Even giants haven't fared well in negotiating with the Bells. AT&T, one of the world's most powerful telecommunications companies, has been trying to break into the Chicago market under Ameritech's Customers First plan since last spring, to no avail.

AT&T says Ameritech won't disclose where "conduit space" is available for AT&T to install new lines, thereby hindering AT&T in designing its network. The long-distance giant has resorted to having its engineers walk the streets, peeking under manhole covers to find the space.

Although AT&T had hoped to launch local service later this fall, it now says it doesn't know when it will proceed.

"This process just hasn't worked," says William Clossey, an AT&T regional vice president.

Tom Hester, Ameritech's general counsel, says of AT&T: "Here they are, one of the world's largest corporations with a tin cup expecting us to fill it up."

US Signal had hoped to avoid such experiences in Grand Rapids. Local entrepreneur Ron VanderPol founded the closely held company in 1983, aiming to get into long distance in the wake of the AT&T split. US Signal now derives about \$80 million a year in long distance, mostly in Ameritech's region. It figured its hometown would be the perfect place for getting started in local service.

The city ostensibly was one of the nation's most open local phone markets. A 1992 state law—supported by Ameritech—required local phone companies to let rivals hook up to their networks.

MAJOR HURDLES

US Signal filed for state approval as a local carrier in April 1994 and planned to offer service by the fall. But after US Sig-

nal's first meeting with Ameritech later that month, "we knew we had major hurdles," US Signal's Mr. Clift says.

The Bell balked at leasing out any of its phone lines, depriving US Signal of a way to reach customers.

Ameritech negotiators also wanted to charge US Signal \$4.40 per name to list customer phone numbers in Ameritech directories. Yet US Signal says the Bell pays phone companies in adjacent areas 30 cents apiece to list the other companies' customers' numbers.

US Signal also says Ameritech refused to refund \$240,000 that it had paid to install gear in five switching sites. The gear was never put into place. Ameritech says it spent the money preparing the sites, then decided against installing the equipment. It did so after a federal appeals court in Washington struck down FCC rules ordering the Bells to let rivals install and maintain their own gear.

In August 1994, US Signal formally complained to Michigan regulators. In February, regulators ordered Ameritech to file new prices and terms for interconnection agreements.

Ameritech did—five times in the succeeding eight months. State officials rejected all of the proposals. A sixth attempt, filed this month, is under review. Representatives of the Michigan Public Service Commission say Ameritech tried to set exorbitant prices, dictate how rivals must set up their networks, and impose charges the state doesn't allow.

For example, Ameritech proposed charging rivals \$20.37 a month plus 8.2 cents a call for a customer who wanted to leave Ameritech but hold on to the old phone number.

Regulators ordered Ameritech to reduce that monthly fee to about a dollar.

After pressure from state officials, US Signal says Ameritech made a new offer: Set up your network the way you want, but we will lease you only 96 lines per switching site—instead of the thousands per site that US Signal wanted. Do it our way, Ameritech said, and you will get as many lines as you want. "We just couldn't possibly believe they were serious," Mr. Clift says. "But they were."

TRIAL BASIS

This month, Ameritech backed down a bit. It dropped its demand for extra fees for directory listings. The Bell also agreed to lease all the lines US Signal wanted, regardless of how US Signal set up the network. Just one catch: This will be on only a six-month trial basis, leaving the Bell free to rescind the deal next year.

Two weeks ago, Ameritech filed a motion in the Michigan court of appeals, challenging the authority of regulators and legislators to force the Bell to open up its network. That seems to fly in the face of the company's self-styled image as a crusader for competition in the local phone business. "I don't really understand it," says Mat Dunaskiss, a state senator who helped draft the open-market law. He calls the Bell's action "a step backward."

Ameritech says it filed because it felt regulators "went beyond their authority" in ordering the Bell to provide rivals with connections that Ameritech says are priced below its costs. But Ameritech says it still supports "full and fair competition."

US Signal argues otherwise. One day earlier this month, the tiny rival was besieged with complaints from dozens of customers who kept getting rapid busy signals when they dialed. Engineers checked the system and concluded that Ameritech hadn't set up enough lines to handle the calls.

Mr. Clift says Ameritech readily conceded its error and took care of the problem, which Ameritech says also affected its customers that day.

Customers are beginning to blame US Signal for the foul-ups, even though the company has no control over such matters. "Customers say it's our fault, and let us know they never had these problems with Ameritech," says Mr. Clift, who worries some will make good on their threat to go back to the Bell.

"They haven't left us yet," he says with a sigh. "But they're threatening."

JACK LASKOWSKI, A TRUE LEADER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, many of us know how important the labor movement has been for the improvement of working conditions and fair compensation for millions of Americans. None of this would have happened if it had not been for tireless, visionary individuals who were willing to work on behalf of their coworkers. Jack Laskowski, the current director of UAW region 1D, has been such an individual who was honored for his dedication at an event last Friday.

Jack has been a member of UAW Local 362 since 1958 when he started to work at General Motors's CPC Powertrain plant in Bay City. He followed on the traditions established by his father, Walter "Bullet" Laskowski, who took part in the UAW's first strike at the Chevrolet plant in Bay City in 1936, which led to the formation of Local 362.

Since 1958, Jack has served as a member of the bargaining committee, chaired by his father. He also was a benefit plans representative and editor of the local paper until he joined the staff of the international union. Jack served on the staff of 1D since 1971, and then became the assistant director in June, 1986, and finally director on June 17, 1992. He has been a vital component of labor's presence in Saginaw, Bay City, and the northern portion of Michigan's lower peninsula.

Jack's involvement in matters affecting people extend beyond his activities in the UAW. He has served as a member of organizations like the NAACP and the Coalition of Labor Union Women. He served a 3-year term as a city commissioner of Bay City. He has throughout his adult life been active in the Democratic party, including his current membership of the Kent County Democratic Party Executive Committee.

He and his wife Sally also raised three wonderful sons, Greg, Tim, and Mike, who have become a bilingual special education teacher, a director of labor at Occupational Health Care, and another generation of GM worker and member of UAW Local 2031, respectively.

I have had the good fortune to know Jack personally for many years. I consider him to be a friend, a capable advisor, and someone I am proud to know. Now, he is going to join the UAW leadership at Solidarity House as a vice president for the UAW. His dedication and devotion will be applied for even a broader range of UAW members.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of a career of devotion and a lifetime of leadership, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Jack Laskowski the very best in his new position, and thank him for his years of

service on behalf of his brothers and sisters with the United Auto Workers.

A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO CLYDE LEWIS

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Clyde Lewis of Plattsburgh, NY, one of the most outstanding patriots of the 24th District of New York and perhaps our Nation.

The residents of northern New York and leaders throughout the Air Force know Mr. Lewis as the Father of Plattsburgh Air Force Base. Mr. Lewis was instrumental in bringing the Air Force to Plattsburgh and over the years helped make Plattsburgh Air Force Base the best of the best. He has also helped the community endure the recent closing of Plattsburgh Air Force Base with grace, pride, and dignity.

Mr. Lewis formed the original Air Base Liaison Commission in July 1952. Its purpose was to represent Plattsburgh and help establish an Air Force based in the area. The commission succeeded in bringing the air base to Plattsburgh and on January 29, 1954, groundbreaking ceremonies were held. While the Air Base Liaison Commission changed its name to the Air Base Liaison Committee in 1958, its duties and firm support of the Air Force did not change. As chairman of the commission and committee, Mr. Lewis committed steadfast support for the men and women of the Air Force and their mission at Plattsburgh.

Mr. Lewis understood that Plattsburgh Air Force Base would be key to a strong national defense and that support from the community would be crucial to the success of the mission as well. Mr. Lewis, himself, had a long and distinguished career in the military. During World War II, he enlisted in the Army Air Force and was appointed an aviation cadet. He earned his wings and was commissioned in March 1943 and served two tours less one mission with the 401st Bomb Group of the 8th Air Force. Mr. Lewis served successively as a flight commander, operations officer and B-17 squadron commander.

Mr. Lewis received numerous honors throughout his military career, including the Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal with seven oak leaf clusters, the Distinguished Unit Citation with one oak leaf cluster, France's Croix de Guerre with palm and the European Theater of Operations Campaign Medal with six battle stars.

Mr. Lewis has also been involved in numerous civic activities and professional organizations. In 1948 the New York Chamber of Commerce honored him as Outstanding Young Man of the Year and in 1949 he was named National Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the first World War II veteran to serve in that position. He continues to be active in the VFW on the national level. He served as chairman of the Plattsburgh Air Base Liaison Commission from 1952 to 1959 and from 1959 on, he served as chairman of the Air Base Liaison Committee. In 1975 Mr. Lewis participated in the National Security

Forum, Air War College and in 1978 the Department of Defense Joint Civilian Orientation Conference. He is a member of the Elks Club, Knights of Columbus and the U.S. Strategic Institute and Defense Orientation Conference. He is also a member of the Clinton County, New York State and American Bar Associations.

Mr. Speaker, Clyde Lewis is an inspiration to every American. He is a true leader and an example to each and every one of us of what can be accomplished with persistence, faith and dedication. And for all that he has done, and will continue to do, we owe him a great debt of gratitude.

HONORING AMERICAN LEGION
TONY F. SOZA POST 41

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the American Legion Tony F. Soza Post 41 in Phoenix, AZ, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary and its history of service to the community. Since its original pledge at the inception of Post 41, originally named Thunderbird Post 41, to serve the disabled, the distressed, the widowed, and the orphaned, it has dutifully served those groups and far exceeded its mission. Post 41 has gone on to fund services and charities and provide a home for many organizations. It also has helped organize projects for the betterment of the Phoenix community.

In October 1945, Post 41 was organized with a membership of only 16 dedicated veterans. Largely, the founding group was of Hispanic descent due to geographical and cultural circumstances. By November of that year, it received its charter. The post's first Commander, Ray Martinez, soon asked some prominent citizens to serve as an advisory committee and began lobbying for the property to build the post's home. Soon, construction of the post was finished and, with patriotism and dedication in their hearts and souls, the group moved on to other goals.

They saw a great need for a baby clinic and in 1948, they set out to build one. It was the first baby clinic in the community. Post 41 also made commitments to children and youth programs like high school Oratorical competitions, baseball, Boys State, scholarship and school awards, Scouting, flag education, emergency assistance, and community service. They made holiday baskets for needy families and took on a city bond campaign to fund parks and recreation programs to help combat juvenile delinquency.

And the post continued to grow. In 1957, it constructed the Rhonda Room, exclusively for members, which quickly became a popular gathering place for veterans and their families and friends. In 1961, it dedicated the Frank Fuentes Hall, a spacious hall with a separate bar and stage. The post also became a local meeting place for other organizations such as the Unit 41 Women's Auxiliary, the Airborne Luciano Maldonado Chapter, the American GI Forum, and the Vietnam Veterans organization.

In 1990, the post built a new kitchen, dining room, and auxiliary quarters and since then,

remodeling and new additions have enhanced the building and its services to its membership of more than 1,000 veterans.

Throughout its history, Post 41 has undertaken huge and numerous tasks and accomplished them proudly. The organization has earned prestige and honor over the decades and earned an unparalleled reputation in the annals of American Legion history throughout the State of Arizona. Although most of its founding fathers have gone the way of old soldiers, they have left behind a strong inspiration that proudly drives the current members in their ongoing mission to serve their community.

I am proud of the accomplishments of the American Legion Tony F. Soza Post 41 and for these reasons I hope that my colleagues join me today in wishing the post the very best in its continued service to veterans and the community.

MAKING CHILDREN'S DREAMS
COME TRUE

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak out on behalf of a truly wonderful organization, the Children's Wish Foundation International. I cannot think of a cause more noble than the desire to grant a wish to a fatally ill child. We all look back on our childhood, reminiscing over happy, sad, and exciting events that helped shape the individuals we are today.

There are thousands of children who never reach their 18th birthday; they never have the opportunity to look back on their childhood. Often times their only memories are of chemotherapy, doctor visits, and hospital stays. The Children's Wish Foundation gives these children something to look forward to, a dream come true, a special event or gift to brighten their days.

The tragic loss of our innocent youth is not restricted to the United States alone. Many countries around the globe are coping with the loss of their children. The Children's Wish Foundation would like to recognize the courage of these young children and the volunteers who help make their dreams come true by designating November 26 to December 2 as International Children's Wish Week.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage this body to provide its full support for this endeavor. It is unfortunate to lose a life at such a young age, one full of promise and potential; but even sadder when an opportunity to bring a smile and a special memory to one of these children is missed.

I am blessed with two healthy boys. Not all parents are so fortunate. I know that if there was one specific wish my child dreamed of, I would do everything in my power to make sure that wish came true. The Children's Wish Foundation International assists parents in fulfilling a dream, no matter how large or small, from buying pink hair ribbons for a little girl who is waiting for her hair to grow back after chemotherapy or sending a little boy to Disney Land to meet Mickey Mouse.

I would like to commend the Children's Wish Foundation on its heartwarming work on behalf of those children and families who need it

most. I am certain that the memories made through the granting of each child's unique wish will be ones the families hold close to their hearts for the rest of their lives.

TRIBUTE TO SUE SELLORS FINLEY

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to pay tribute to a pillar in my community, Sue Sellors Finley, of Corpus Christi, TX, who died far too soon at the age of only 57.

It is often said that the measure of one's life is noted in the number of lives they influence. If that is the case, the measure of Sue Finley's life is enormous—and her legacy of enriching the lives of young artists in the Coastal Bend is abundant. For more than a decade, Sue worked at Del Mar College in Corpus Christi enhancing the lives of students in the drama department. She literally built up the drama department at Del Mar—set by set, play by play, and class by class.

Under her stewardship, Del Mar had the first season of theater in over two decades, beginning in 1986. The next year, she accepted a full time teaching position as an assistant professor and coordinator of drama. She left us a host of achievements to enjoy and by which to remember her. She founded the Del Mar Mime Crew in 1977, in addition to the annual summer Shakespeare Fest.

In 1986, the college decided to build a new fine arts center and Sue led a delegation of architects to leading theaters across the United States to obtain design ideas. The result of her efforts is the Nell Tribble Bartlett Theater at Del Mar University. The University recently established a scholarship in her honor, the Sue Sellors Finley Endowed Theater Arts Scholarship, created with a \$50,000 anonymous donation, making it the largest endowment in drama at the college. This scholarship is a fitting legacy to Sue's love of dramatic arts.

In the course of her short but very full life, Sue's vast array of accomplishments and talent gained great notoriety. In the 1960's, she was renowned in Dallas for her work in "Little Mary Sunshine," and was awarded the Dallas Entertainment Award for best comedienne. She won a Sammy award for best actress for her performance in "Legendary Ladies of Texas," a one-woman, original production. Just this year, she was awarded the YMCA Careers Award honoring her years as a pioneering educator, director, and actress.

Easily, her best and proudest productions are her children, Valerie and Buck. She is survived by her children and her husband, George, who shared her victories and her humor. Mr. Speaker, my community has lost an artistic giant, and I ask that you join me in commemorating her accomplishments here today.

SENSE OF HOUSE RELATING TO DEPLOYMENT OF ARMED FORCES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SPEECH OF

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor, I rise in strong support of the resolution regarding the commitment of United States ground forces as a precondition to peace in Bosnia.

Two weeks ago, Secretaries Perry and Christopher as well as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs testified before the International Relations Committee as part of their effort to consult with the Congress on this difficult issue of Bosnia.

Much to my surprise, all of the witnesses seemed to suggest that no peace agreement between the Serbs and the Moslems would be possible unless the United States agreed to send ground forces to the region.

To me, this was nothing short of international political blackmail and suggested that the warring parties were more interested in guaranteeing that U.S. soldiers would be sent into harm's way than they were in securing a lasting peace agreement.

It comes as no surprise that I share the strong skepticism and opposition of many of my colleagues in the Congress with respect to the commitment of United States ground forces to Bosnia. But to suggest that only the commitment of United States Forces to the area can guarantee a peace agreement is dubious at best. If we fail to send those forces will the Moslems and Serbs begin shooting again?

While I do not share the administration's position and do support this resolution today, I do appreciate the dilemma the administration faces as a full partner in the NATO alliance and the responsibilities which come with that partnership.

To me, however, there is absolutely no domestic political or military advantage to sending American troops into harm's way in Bosnia. Make no mistake, this is dangerous territory and lives could well be lost no matter what is written on the eventual peace agreement. If anyone thinks Bosnia will somehow be less dangerous if an agreement is reached they need only recall our experience in Somalia where the warlords were not nearly as organized or well armed.

This resolution before us today is very simple. It says that a peace agreement between the Serbs and the Moslems should not be conditioned on whether the United States will send troops into the region or not.

Peace in Bosnia must come because the two sides want to end the killing and to allow their citizens to resume a normal and risk free life. Peace should come to the region whether the forces helping to implement the agreement come from Britain, France, Germany, or the United States.

I urge a yes vote on the resolution.

ESSAY BY JOSHUA BARRETT GREEN

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the Members of the House the experience of one recent graduate of the House Page Program. I include the essay at this point in the RECORD.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

(By Joshua Barrett Green)

During the summer of 1995, I had the honor of serving as a page in the United States House of Representatives. This unique experience provided me with an unparalleled opportunity to live in a community of my peers and work in the paradigm of democratic government. Through the valuable friendships I made and the many debates I witnessed, I gained an understanding of America's diversity, a definite respect for our government, and, indeed, a sense of clarity in my own ambitions.

The Congress of the United States is representative in structure to ensure that the diversity of American society is reflected in its government. Just as diversity is evident in the representatives, so too was that same diversity evident in my fellow pages. Issues, such as farmers' subsidies, illegal immigration, and teen pregnancy, to which I had previously given no thought, suddenly became real to me through the concerns of my new friends who brought together the views of their respective communities and, collectively, the diverse views of this nation.

One common misconception regarding modern day politicians relates to their work ethic: they are considered to be lazy. I learned, quite to the contrary, that they are extremely hardworking. One specific example can be found through examination of the Congressional Record for June 28, 1995: this verbatim account of Congressional activity does not record the conclusion of daily business. In fact, there was no conclusion. The House was in session from 9:00 A.M., June 28, until 9:00 P.M., June 29: thirty-six hours straight. Being one of the two pages responsible for the bell system which alerts Congressmen of votes, I was required to be present for the first twenty-four hours. In the debates of that grueling night, I recognized a beauty in the American political system: Congressmen who collectively respect the institution of representation, through their integrity, serve to ensure that each individual will be heard.

Despite friends' predictions of my disillusionment with modern government through my witnessing of back-room political dealings, I was, in fact, impressed by the dignity of public service. What most believe to be corrupting of principles in government, I now recognize as the compromise of individual interests for those of the common good. I am now, thus, firmly committed to service through government, and I plan to be a leader in the government of future generations.

Though representatives are transient as they are voted in and out of office, Congress is not. For two hundred years, Congress has been the center of America's democratic system of government and, despite the rampant skepticism which pervades today's society, the United States House of Representatives retains its nobility of character and preserves the diversity of the American people. By seizing the opportunity to explore the government from within as a page, I learned about this country, I learned about democracy, and I learned about myself.

AWKA, NIGERIA—NEW SISTER
CITY OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the new sister city partnership that is being established between Saginaw, MI, within my congressional district, and Awka, Nigeria. I want to welcome the visiting officials including His Royal Highness Chief Ikwe P. N. Anugwu, traditional ruler of Mbaukwa, and Chief Alex Ekwieme, former vice president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Sister cities programs are familiar to many of us who appreciate the cultural bounty and value in having one of our communities establish a relationship with another community outside of the United States. The diversity of experiences, the history and richness of each other's traditions, and the feeling of partnership create a new tradition for both communities that enriches both communities equally.

I am particularly happy for the young people of both Saginaw and Awka who now will have the opportunity to learn more about each other, developing understandings of and appreciations for each other that will help mold their abilities to be leaders in the future. Already several young people from Saginaw have experienced the wonders of traveling to another country, coming back feeling as if they have been treated as very special people, a feeling that will be with these young ambassadors for the rest of their lives.

Two visits to Nigeria this year by officials of Saginaw and our young ambassadors have helped to pave the way for the sister city signing ceremony that will soon be held. Efforts to establish partnership programs that will have real impact on the lives of people in both Saginaw and Awka are underway. Affiliations between universities in both areas, including Saginaw Valley State University, will also have lasting value.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when we need to have greater understandings of diverse cultures and ways of life, at a time when we want our young people to be informed and see their intellectual capabilities grow, programs like Sister Cities are more important than ever before. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Saginaw and Awka a successful partnership, and offer the warmest welcome to our new friends from Nigeria.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ST.
MARY'S SCHOOL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate St. Mary's School in Mattoon, IL. St. Mary's has been named the 1995 State Champion of Illinois for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

In this nationally recognized competition, St. Mary's finished as the top school in Illinois with enrollments between 101 and 500 students. In fact, St. Mary's performance during the 1993-94 school year, in which 62.4 per-

cent of students performed at the 85th percentile rank, was the best among all Illinois schools.

St. Mary's commitment to excellence in physical fitness is known throughout the community. Mr. Speaker, Mike Martin, a local conservation officer, volunteers his time to ensure that St. Mary's School has a physical education program on Monday and Friday mornings. Mr. Martin has not only invested his time, but has also built an obstacle course and weights, out of plaster of Paris and tin cans, so that the students can be in their best possible physical condition.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday, Nov. 3, 1995 these award winning students will be officially recognized for their exceptional performance in four areas: A one mile run/walk, which builds heart and lung endurance; curl-ups, which strengthen the abdomen; a sit and reach stretch to flex muscles; pull-ups for upper body strength; and a shuttle run for agility. I am proud to join with the parents, teachers, and friends of these outstanding young people in congratulating them on making physical fitness a priority.

TRIBUTE TO SETON HALL UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two educational institutions. On October 24, 1995, Seton Hall University of South Orange, NJ, and the University International Business and Economics of Beijing, China [UIBE], recognized the importance of their 15-year-long collaboration.

Fifteen years ago, Seton Hall and UIBE organized a joint venture which facilitated the opening of China and led to followup investments by several American-based companies. This is the 15th anniversary of the delegation which started this joint venture.

These two schools confirm their commitment to continue and improve this mutually beneficial relationship. Their bond is based on their common desire to foster a better understanding of the cultural and business environment of the United States and of the People's Republic of China.

Through the continuation of their established faculty and student activism, Seton Hall University and the University of International Business and Economics will continue to dedicate themselves to new initiatives that are responsive to the needs of the global community in the 21st century.

I congratulate both entities on their commitment to promoting a program which involves culture and education, and that has contributed to the success of American-based business overseas.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay respect to a medical association that most of us know very little about, but rely on every day when we walk into a hospital or medical clinic for diagnosis of an injury or treatment for cancer. This society has existed for 75 years with most of us taking for granted the fine professionals who are committed to the safety of patients receiving x rays, ultrasound, and radiopharmaceuticals. Therefore, it seems befitting in this centennial year of the discovery of the x ray that we pay tribute to these radiologic technologists, therapists, and sonographers.

1995 commemorates the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the x ray by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen and celebrates the 75th year of the oldest radiologic technologist society in the world. Roentgen's discovery revolutionized medicine allowing doctors to view the inner workings of the human body like never before. The American Society of Radiologic Technologists was the first to establish professional standards for radiologic technologists performing x rays, emphasizing quality techniques and radiation protection for both patient and technologist.

With more than 200,000 radiologic technology professionals nationwide, the American Society of Radiologic Technologists is on the forefront in promoting patient safety and technologist education. Society founder, Ed Jerman, brought together 13 technologists in 1920 to form an association that would advance the profession and the technologists working in radiologic technology. His dedication to professionalism and service remains the foundation of the society.

Technologists, therapists, and sonographers operate the equipment and deal directly with patients to produce the images that physicians use to diagnose and develop treatment plans. Radiologic technologists' skill and professionalism in performing exams influences the quality of patient health care from excellent images, to accurate diagnosis and treatment, to effective follow up.

For 75 years the ASRT has responded to the issues challenging radiologic technologists and the profession. Ed Jerman was the first to standardize radiographic techniques in the 1920's. The ASRT helped establish uniform educational and accreditation standards in the 1950's. The testimony of the ASRT's leaders assisted in the passage of the Consumer-Patient Radiation Health and Safety Act in 1981. Today, the society continues to promote radiation safety by supporting licensure at the State level and continuing education for all radiologic technologists. The ASRT's dedication to high standards in safety and education acknowledges the vital role of radiologic technology professionals as members of today's health care team.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to such a hard-working, dedicated group of professionals represented by the American Society of Radiologic Technologists.

TRIBUTE TO FOWLER SCHOOL
DISTRICT NO. 45

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Fowler School District No. 45 in Phoenix, AZ, on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

The year was 1895, Grover Cleveland was President of the United States and Arizona was a territory. Phoenix was a ranching and farming community with a population of about 4,500. On the west side of the Valley, F.M. Fowler established a home, butcher shop, and freighting business in the 1880s. The Fowler family donated land to build a new, brick school building on the present-day corner of 67th Avenue and Van Buren Street in Phoenix after the old wood-frame building burned. Phoenix School District No. 45 was renamed and will always be known as the Fowler School District.

By today's standards, the school's beginning was modest. But for its time, the Fowler School was considered to be the best countryside school in Arizona Territory. On Friday, November 1, 1895, the Phoenix Daily Herald reported on "An Elegant School House". The article stated:

The main class room of the school house is 30 x 50 feet inside with ceiling 14 feet high. It is well lighted on all sides and the ventilation is perfect. The main entrance to the building is approached by a flight of stone steps and is 6½ feet wide with an arch overhead. Inside is a short hall with cloak and hat rooms at either ends one of the lads and other for the lasses. Over the left cloak room which has an elegant bay window is the bell tower surmounted with a flag pole from which the stars and stripes will float on every school day. The building is surrounded by play grounds of four acres donated to the district by the Fowler brothers.

There are about forty-six scholars in the district who will be welcomed to the new school house about the 20th of the month.

Fowler family members served on the school's trustee board into the 20th Century. In 1916, the Fowler Women's Club organized. Beginning in 1933, the club sponsored free meals for children during the depression era. The Fowler PTA began in 1926 and continues today without interruption.

The school district purchased 3¼ acres of land in 1929. A new schoolhouse was constructed with six classrooms, four small rooms, an auditorium, a basement for heating facilities which also provided a place for teachers to retreat and smoke that forbidden cigarette. As Phoenix grew, so did the Fowler School District.

In 1942, new classrooms, a kitchen, and dining hall were added to the grounds. A bus barn and new classrooms were built after World War II. The 1950s and 1960s were decades of tremendous growth for the historic school district. New laboratories, eight new classrooms, administrative offices, a school nurse and teachers lounge were constructed on this bulging campus. Portable buildings were added in the 1970s to meet the students' needs until 1983.

Sunridge School was built in 1983 to house the kindergarten, first, second, and third

grades while new classrooms and laboratories were added at the old Fowler school site. By 1987, the old main building was declared unsafe and was torn down. A new building with a kitchen/cafeteria and five new classrooms were built in its stead. Ever expanding, the Fowler School District opened Santa Maria Middle School for sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students in 1994.

A school that opened with 46 students in 1895 educates 1350 students in 1995. This 1895 modern, one-room school house on four acres of desert land grew to 29 classrooms, auditoriums, laboratories, and new schools on 20 acres of land. The Fowler School District has produced many local community members whose entire lives center around it.

I am proud of the continuing success of the Fowler School District and salute them on the 100th anniversary. I hope that my colleagues will join with me today in wishing them and the people of the Fowler School District the best of anniversaries.

TRIBUTE TO MARION WINSTEAD

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marion Winstead and to commemorate the establishment of Marion Winstead Drive, dedicated on October 17, 1995 at Riverport in my district of Louisville, KY.

In February of 1945, Marion Winstead became a member of the Teamsters, Local 89 and, in April of 1952, he became an assistant business agent of that same chapter. In December of 1955, Mr. Winstead was elected secretary and treasurer of the Teamsters, Local 89 and in 1976, he was elected president of this chapter.

Marion Winstead's election as president of the Teamsters, Local 89 was only the beginning of his service to Louisville. In 1976, Mr. Winstead was appointed by then Kentucky Governor Julian Carroll to the governor's Economic Development Commission and one year later, he was appointed to the Governor's Commission on Products and Liability. Marion Winstead also served on the Louisville and Jefferson County Tourist and Convention Commission, the Kentucky Labor Management Advisory Council, the commission's of corrections and community services, the Governor's Task Force on Workman's Compensation, the Kentucky Job Training Coordinating Council, the Kentucky Port and River Development Commission, and, in 1995, he was appointed to the Enterprise Zone Authority of Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, this new street marks another chapter in the growth and job creation which have made Riverport such a success story for our community. Marion Winstead, as chairman of the board of the Louisville/Jefferson County Riverport Authority, led the authority during tough times. Fortunately, he had the steadfastness and determination to see this industrial park through its rougher days. Today, we see the results of all of the hard work done over so many years. Our community is benefiting from the jobs and prosperity created by this thriving industrial park. Mr. Speaker, it is most appropriate that future employees and visitors who come to Riverport will drive on Marion

Winstead Drive, for it is Marion Winstead, perhaps more than any other individual, who has made Riverport what it is today.

IN SUPPORT OF RELOCATING THE
U.S. EMBASSY TO JERUSALEM

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the action taken by the House last week in support of moving the United States embassy in Israel from its current location in Tel Aviv to its rightful place in Jerusalem. As a cosponsor of the original House bill on this matter, I am pleased that we are able to move forward with this legislation in such a timely manner.

Situating the United States' embassy in the Israeli capital is a long overdue acknowledgement that a unified Jerusalem represents the vitality of the nation of Israel. Jerusalem has been under the administration of the Israeli Government for over 25 years, and by moving our embassy we will add to the stability of this situation.

Another reason I endorse this action is simple diplomatic protocol. Of all our hundreds of embassies throughout the world, from Albania to Zimbabwe, this is the only instance where the United States has not located its embassy in the host nation's capital. Certainly Israel, which is one of our closest allies in the world, deserves the respect that would accompany having our official diplomatic representation in their capital city.

Furthermore, the relocation of the U.S. embassy is consistent with the our Nation's support for the ongoing peace process in the Middle East. I am a strong supporter of this process and am sensitive to any possible adverse impact that this or any other related action would have on that process. I am satisfied that the transfer of our embassy will not have any negative consequences in that regard.

In conclusion, I am proud to be a supporter of efforts such as this, which are based on sound public policy goals and are accomplished in a bipartisan manner.

OCTOBER—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AWARENESS MONTH

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month and I rise today to observe this occasion. By now, almost everyone has heard the staggering statistics—6 million women are beaten each year by their husbands or boyfriends and 4,000 women die as a result, every 15 seconds a woman is beaten by her husband or boyfriend, 20 percent of women who visit emergency rooms have injuries caused by their husbands or boyfriends, 28 percent of violence against women is committed by the victim's intimate, and 1 in 4 women in America will be assaulted by a domestic partner in her lifetime.

Unfortunately, while Congress has made some progress with passage of the Violence

Against Women's Act [VAWA] last year, funding for the important programs created by VAWA has lagged. Earlier this year, the House approved the Commerce, State, Justice appropriations bill which provided \$124.5 million for VAWA programs. This figure is \$50 million more than originally recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, however, it is still \$50 million less than the amount authorized by VAWA. This is appalling.

Last year, Congress appropriated \$10 billion to help the survivors of the Los Angeles earthquake. In 1991, we sent \$900 million in aid for victims of Hurricane Bob. After the Los Angeles riots in 1992, the Federal Government contributed to the cleanup efforts. In the same year, Congress provided assistance for many victims of Hurricane Andrew. Spending this money was necessary and I supported it. But just as we assist victims of periodic natural disasters, we must also help the victims of the on-going tragedies which occur in our backyards everyday—survivors of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence Awareness Month is an opportunity to inform the public about this devastating crime. But more needs to be done. We, in Congress, have an obligation to ensure the safety of all women in this country and I will continue to work toward this goal.

DR. FRANK P. WRIGHT RESIGNS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial published in the Indianapolis News this past weekend, does not overstate the accomplishments and the goodness of Dr. Frank P. Lloyd. It would be impossible to say too much good about this magnificent man.

[From the Indianapolis News, Oct. 28, 1995]

A ONE-IN-A-MILLION LEADER

Too often, the work of a soft-spoken leader goes without due recognition. Such is the case with Dr. Frank P. Lloyd, who resigned last week from the White River State Park Development Commission.

Lloyd has served tirelessly on that body since 1979, when it began its work to create an urban park for the people of Indianapolis. His work for the commission, however, is just one of many of his efforts to better this city.

Upon hearing of Lloyd's resignation, U.S. Rep. Andy Jacobs Jr. called him a "civil saint" and one of "God's noblemen."

A summary of a few of his accomplishments explains that description.

Lloyd, who will turn 76 this month, received his medical degree from Howard University in 1946 and built a career as an obstetrician. Along the way, he also became involved in many community projects.

In 1968, Lloyd got the idea to give Indianapolis its first radio station with a goal to serve the black community. He and 11 Democrats put their money together and bought a license and began to broadcast on WTLC-FM.

Lloyd also was the chairman of Midwest National Bank, where he put high priority on opening up lending opportunities for minorities.

In a 1993 interview with News reporter Marion Garmel, he said: "What I believe as a black male is that if you're going to try to do something in a community at all, you need three things: access to media, access to money and access to the political world."

He has been successful at all three.

Lloyd has served on the boards of many organizations, including Indiana Bell Telephone, Ameritech, the Christian Theological Seminary, Community Leaders Allied for Superior Schools and the Indiana Advisory Board of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

He was president of the Metropolitan Planning Commission in the 1970s and was chairman of the prestigious American Planning Association, which develops urban policy.

Lloyd also has recognized women deserving of leadership positions. During his stint at Methodist Hospital, from which he retired as president and chief executive officer, Lloyd promoted two women to senior management positions, something that had not been done before.

He also has mustered support for health programs for women and children. When Sen. Richard Lugar was in Indianapolis a few weeks ago, he praised Lloyd during a luncheon speech, crediting him for his work.

"I remember Dr. Frank Lloyd, when I was mayor, said that the best index of the civilization of this city is the infant mortality rate. It tells you very rapidly the sense of concern that people have for each other in a community sense," said Sen. Lugar.

Lloyd clearly has a strong sense of concern for the people of Indianapolis. His accomplishments—there have been for so many to list here—bear that out.

Although he would not seek out recognition for his good deeds, we choose to acknowledge them here, as well as offer a heartfelt thank-you on behalf of the entire community.

ABUSE OF PROCESS ON OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION BILL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the process the House followed in considering the omnibus reconciliation bill. Those concerns are outlined in my statement before the Committee on Rules on this bill.

I believe that his process represents an unprecedented attack on this institution. I hope my colleagues will keep in mind the concerns outlined in my statement as the House and Senate meet to conference this bill.

H.R. 2517, THE OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION BILL

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Moakley, and other members of the Committee on Rules, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you on H.R. 2517, the omnibus reconciliation package.

I am here today because I am troubled by the pattern of abuse of the legislative process that has been developing during this Congress. This bill exemplifies that abuse.

Now I know that reconciliation bills under Democratic majorities were not pure. Problems with the process have been growing over the years, given that the original reconciliation bill dealt with \$8 billion, and today we cannot even estimate the total sums both "reconciled" and authorized in this package.

This reconciliation bill enters a new universe in its breadth, the sheer number and complexity of proposals, and the extent to which committees of jurisdiction—and thus, all Members of the minority—were shut out of developing this package.

The reconciliation package contains three large items and several smaller provisions

that fall within the jurisdiction of the International Relations Committee.

First, H.R. 2517 contains a major legislative proposal dramatically changing the configuration of the Commerce Department. The Committee has jurisdiction over international trade issues, so the dismantlement of the Commerce Department causes great concern. The Committee never considered the measure.

Second, the bill "deems" enacted the entire foreign affairs agencies' reorganization bill. Action has not yet been completed in the Senate.

Third, the bill contains the text of H.R. 927, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act, approved by the House last month. This bill was altered substantially by the Senate, and should be scheduled for conference.

The purpose of a reconciliation bill is to bring direct spending in line with the targets set by the budget resolution. Among the many problems with this bill, these items in the jurisdiction of the International Relations Committee have nothing to do with budget reconciliation. These items will cost money.

Quite simply, this is the wrong way for the House to go about its business.

PROBLEMS WITH THE PROCESS

(1) This process places enormous power in the Leadership, who will consult only with those persons and groups they want to include.

The Committee is bypassed, an entire House of the Congress is bypassed. All decisionmaking about the issues occurs behind closed doors in a group formed by the leaders of the majority. Final decisions are made by the Speaker. You have created a largely secret system.

This is a system which reduces accountability. It is an entirely closed process. The average American has no way of learning which Members are involved, which special interest groups are consulted or locked out, and what positions Members have taken on a proposal until it is too late and the House has voted.

Many members of both parties with significant expertise were simply not welcome to contribute to the process.

(2) This process bypasses and undermines the entire committee system.

When the Chairman decides to waive consideration of bills that are central to the committee's jurisdiction, most Members—including all Members of the minority—are shut out. The Commerce proposal in a case in point. Our Committee had no role in developing that proposal. We held no hearings on this proposal, there was no debate, we had no markup, no amendments were permitted, we did not vote. We defaulted on our responsibilities.

The Committee is also stripped of its responsibilities when items that it has considered and moved through the House are included in the reconciliation package. Moving the Committee's foreign affairs reorganization bill or the Cuba bill through the reconciliation bill removes the Committee from meaningful participation in a conference. It puts these major foreign policy bills into a conference with a mix of 1000 other domestic items. The substance of these bills will not likely be discussed in a reconciliation conference.

In the last Congress, Republicans and Democrats working on congressional reform talked about streamlining, modernizing, rationalizing, and enhancing the committee system. Congressman Dreier and I worked many long hours on these issues. But we did not talk about what has come to be in the Congress: bypassing committees on major policy issues.

(3) This process produces a monster bill.

This bill is simply overwhelming. What we have before us—all 1754 pages—is not really the entire bill. It does not yet include the Medicare package. There are several other bills that are hundreds of pages themselves—such as H.R. 1561 and the welfare reform package—that this bill incorporates by reference.

This reconciliation package will include bills that majority votes in committees rejected. The "Freedom to Farm" bill, for example.

It includes bills the bulk of which the House has rejected, such as the mining patents and national park concessions proposals.

It includes bills such as the Cuba bill, that have passed the House and Senate in very different forms. There is every reason to send this bill to conference under regular process.

It includes bills—for instance, the Commerce proposal—created by a task force made up only of Members of the majority party, after committees have reported out different measures and some committees—such as the International Relations Committee—were apparently instructed by the Leadership not to act at all.

(4) This process will include a tightly constrained rule.

Reconciliation bills traditionally impose severe constraints on time for debate and the opportunity to amend. You will undoubtedly prescribe a restrictive rule, a rule designed to keep the package intact.

The Senate accords only 20 hours of debate (12 minutes per Member) on the bill. In this bill, that means just over one minute per page.

We have had only a few days to digest this enormous bill. And the contents of the bill we take up on the floor are anyone's guess—I expect your rule will include significant "self-executing" changes.

We will probably know even less about the contents of the reconciliation conference report before we must vote on it.

(5) This process is not defensible because the ends do not justify the means.

I understand that the current Leadership has a very different view of the committee system. If the Leadership is driven only by outcome then process is irrelevant. Having the votes at the end of the day is all that matters.

I believe that the essence of democracy is process, and that the end does not justify the means, that the means is as important as the end.

That means a process that guarantees that all Members will have an opportunity to be heard, if they do not have the chance to prevail.

It means a process that allows every Member to offer amendments and to vote, and every constituent to track how their representative has voted as a bill winds its way from committee, to the floor, to conference, and to the President.

It means a process that allows those who have spent time developing expertise in a particular area to have a seat at the negotiating table.

Eliminating consideration by committees, by one House, silencing voices, reducing the number of people at the negotiating table may get bills through the House faster. You may get bills out of conference more quickly. But in the end we will not get better laws. And we will erode the foundations of this institution.

CONCLUSION

We are subverting the entire legislative process here, decision by decision. We are taking bills to the floor that have not been

written or even considered by the committees of jurisdiction and expertise.

Protecting the committee system in this House should not be a partisan issue. Safeguarding the legislative process is not partisan.

For these reasons, I urge you to support Mr. Hall's efforts to strip the foreign affairs reorganization provisions from H.R. 2517. I would also support any efforts to strip the Commerce and Cuba provisions from this bill.

And I ask that you think very seriously about the entire way you're planning to move this reconciliation package. Subverting the legislative process does a grave disservice to this body, and to the American people.

TRIBUTE TO HTC ALBERT MONROE ON 20 YEARS OF NAVY SERVICE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I don't need to tell anyone in this Chamber about my high regard for veterans, and for the men and women who serve in the Armed Forces. That service is always rendered at great sacrifice, and often at considerable danger. The entire country owes a debt of gratitude to the Americans who have served.

I'd like to single out one of those patriotic Americans today. HTC Albert Monroe of Ballston Lake, NY is retiring after 20 years of outstanding service in the U.S. Navy.

Mr. Speaker, geography makes this a maritime Nation, situated as we are between two large oceans, with the responsibility, as leader of the free world, of keeping our sea lanes free. This places a primary burden on our Navy. The backbone of that Navy, Mr. Speaker, is its noncommissioned officer corps, of which Chief Monroe is a shining example of leadership and service. To the usual burdens of military life are added occasional long deployments at sea, where the psychological pressures would multiply without such leaders as Chief Monroe.

The Navy looks to its chief petty officers as the most important link in the chain of command, the transmitters of orders and monitors of morale. Chief Monroe has met these challenges, as proven by the award of five Good Conduct Medals: a Meritorious Unit Commendation, and Navy Commendation Medal, among his other decorations.

Mr. Speaker, I have inspected our new, all-volunteer Armed Forces on every continent and on most of our U.S. installations. They are the best-trained, best-equipped, and most motivated military forces in our history, and I am proud of them. That level of excellence is directly due to the presence of career personnel like Chief Monroe.

I congratulate Chief Albert Monroe for his 20 years of service, and wish him, his wife Susan, and children Craig and Holli all the best in the future. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all Members to join me in a salute to this outstanding American.

SEVEN-YEAR BALANCED BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2491) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996:

Mr. NEY. Mr. Chairman, as the House debates a budget reconciliation I would like to give my support to the provisions in the bill renewing generalized system of preferences [GSP] duty-free import program. This program was designed as a way to help less developed nations export into the U.S. market. The GSP Program allows duty-free imports of certain products into the U.S. from over 100 GSP-eligible countries. The bill wisely provides that import-sensitive products are not to be subject to GSP treatment. Ceramic tile is a clear example of an import sensitive product and is exactly the type of product which should not be subject to lower tariffs under the GSP Program.

Imports have dominated the U.S. ceramic tile market for the last decade and they currently capture nearly 60 percent of the market. This extraordinary level of import penetration is a result, in part, of over 30 years of documented unfair predatory foreign trade practices including dumping, subsidies, customs fraud import diversion, and abuse of a loophole in the GSP. The American ceramic tile industry, though relatively small, is efficient and competitive at normal tariff levels.

From its inception in the Trade Act of 1974, the GSP Program has provided for the exemption of "articles which the President determines to be import-sensitive." In light of the history of unfair trade in ceramic tile and the significant and growing import participation in the U.S. ceramic tile market, the U.S. industry has been recognized by successive Congresses and administrations as import sensitive, dating back to the Dillon and Kenney rounds of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. During this period the American ceramic tile also has been forced to defend itself from over a dozen petitions filed by various designated GSP-eligible countries seeking duty-free treatment for ceramic tile into this market. If just one petitioning nation succeeds in gaining GSP benefits for ceramic tile, then by law, every GSP beneficiary country is also entitled to GSP duty-free benefits for ceramic tile. If any of these petitions were granted, it would eliminate American tile jobs and could destroy the industry.

A major guiding principle of the GSP Program has been reciprocal market access. Current GSP eligible beneficiary countries supply almost one-third of the U.S. ceramic tile imports and they are increasing their sales and market shares. U.S. ceramic tile manufacturers, however, are still denied access to many of these foreign markets. Many developing countries maintain exclusionary tariff and non-tariff mechanisms which serve to block the entry of U.S. ceramic tile exports into these markets. Industrial countries, including the European Union [EU], may use less transparent

methods such as discriminatory product standards and testing methods to control their ceramic tile imports and, in some cases, to divert ceramic tile manufactured in third countries over to the U.S. market by imposing restrictions on those third country exports to the EU.

I am in support of the reauthorization of the GSP Program and trust that import-sensitive products such as tile will not be subject to GSP.

MORE THAN A DIFFERENCE OF DEGREES

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, a respected leader of California's agriculture community, Bill Mattos, has hit the nail on the head. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the rule he rightly ridicules is one that tolerates as fresh chicken sold to consumers that is frozen so stiff it could drive nails.

For the enlightenment of our colleagues and to illustrate once again the folly of letting frozen masquerade as fresh, because that is what Government says, I take pleasure in presenting the following editorial expression by Mr. Mattos that was published in the Capital Press Agriculture Weekly on October 27, 1995.

POULTRY LABEL CHARADE CONFIRMS PUBLIC'S CYNICISM ABOUT POLITICS
(By Bill Mattos)

When is a frozen chicken fresh?

One newspaper says, "When it's got the political muscle of the 800-pound gorilla that is the poultry lobby."

I guess that's the same frozen poultry thawed on its way to California from some of the nation's largest poultry processors.

Believe it or not, Congress spent more than four hours recently debating chicken labeling, then barred the U.S. Department of Agriculture from enforcing truth in labeling.

Congress just doesn't get it. Voter anger, so visibly demonstrated in the last two federal elections, was not simply about one party vs. the other. Rather, it was directed at the status quo—a sense that in Washington, the concerns of deep-pocketed special interests outweigh the common good.

Recent action in both the House and Senate shows the lengths members will go to please special interests. In the midst of hefty debate on a welfare "revolution" and Medicare "overhaul," Congress found it necessary to vote on whether chicken that has been frozen to rock-solid temperatures can be thawed and called "fresh."

After weeks of serious debate, with California's representatives arguing the merits of freshness, Congress decided that yes, indeed, it should be legal to label defrosted poultry as "fresh."

This legislative squawking is ludicrous. But it means serious, added profits to a few big chicken producers in the Southeast who use these "fresh" labels to sell chicken to unsuspecting consumers nationwide at a higher price.

Consumers who buy fresh food believe it has never been frozen. That's why USDA officials in August announced that chicken producers can no longer put deceptive "fresh" labels on poultry that has been iced to below 26 degrees, and subsequently thawed for sale in grocery stores.

USDA policymakers didn't create this rule overnight. Two years ago, they began study-

ing the issue. They tested the freezing point of poultry—and discovered the meat becomes crystallized at 26 degrees. They held field hearings in cities throughout the country. They drafted a rule and published it in the Federal Register to solicit public comments.

And the public responded: USDA's mailbox received thousands of letters from irate consumers, all of the leading consumer advocacy organizations, as well as chefs, who felt the rule was important enough for them to write in.

Congress held its own hearings, which included testimony by noted chef Wolfgang Puck, who pounded a so-called "fresh" chicken that was rock-solid on a table in front of a House committee. Members participated in chicken bowling with "fresh" chickens that were hard as bowling balls.

The point consumers were trying to make was simple: A "fresh" chicken has never been frozen. Shoppers in search of fresh vegetables bypass the freezer case and go to the produce department. Likewise, those in search of fresh seafood head straight for the lobster tank. So why on earth did the Senate vote to provide an exception for poultry?

The answer: It puts lots of dollars in the pockets of giant poultry corporations in a few states like Arkansas and Mississippi, and costs 40 cents to \$2 more per pound for consumers who buy this "fresh" (actually, thawed) chicken.

Southeastern senators whose constituents include the largest chicken-producing conglomerates went to the Senate floor to say it was them vs. California, a state where consumers purchase lots of fresh chicken. Maybe they had a point—but only on the Senate floor. Off the Capitol grounds, it was the Senate vs. millions of consumers, and consumers lost.

In fact, the vote in the Senate was 61 to 38 in favor of defrauding consumers. Senators from the frozen-chicken states locked arms and relied on the old network to reverse a scientifically based USDA rule that was two years in the making. Subsequent objections to this ridiculousness raised elsewhere in Congress were overruled.

Kudos to Sen. Thad Cochran, R-Miss., and Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., or this legislative feat. Cochran is the chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations, the panel that holds the purse strings for the USDA. He got the ball rolling by slipping language into an appropriations bill before his committee that would prevent the department from using its funding to implement or enforce its truth-in-labeling rule.

But it was Bumpers who, during debate in the Senate, revealed the true thrust of the big chicken lobby's argument: economics. He said it was difficult to ship chickens from Arkansas without freezing them, claiming that "economically, that is not doable." So in pursuant to additional profits for several large companies, Congress overruled conventional scientific wisdom.

These actions typify what is wrong with Washington. The Congress overturned in a matter of weeks a pro-consumer, common-sense ruling by the USDA that took two years and many hours of public input, to make.

In the end, Congress chickened out and voted for the best interests of special interests, hoping consumers didn't notice.

Well, consumers and fresh poultry producers did notice, and we were disgusted.

This isn't a choice between fresh and frozen. It's a choice between consumers' interests and hard-ball politics as usual. What will it be, Washington?

SCHWARTZ, KARSIF & CO., P.C.
MARKS 35 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. FOX. Mr. Speaker, when Bill Karsif and Sid Schwartz decided to enter into an accounting partnership, the two CPAs flipped a coin to determine the name of the firm. Sid Schwartz won the toss.

Since that time, some 35 years ago, Sidney A. Schwartz and William Karsif, both 67, have never looked back and have been consistently progressive in operating this CPA and financial planning corporation which still carries their names.

Schwartz, Karsif & Co., P.C., currently has offices at the Executive News, Building L, 2300 Computer Avenue, in Willow Grove, PA.

These two talented CPAs who have specialized in providing accounting services and financial planning for small businesses, will mark their 35th anniversary together on December 12 of this year with a special reception for all of their clients, business associates, and friends.

The two became friendly as a result of their membership in the Adelphi Lodge of B'nai B'rith and their neighborhood association in the East Oak Lane section of Philadelphia.

Schwartz is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School and Karsif is a graduate of Temple University. Both are members of the American and Pennsylvania Institutes of CPAs. Schwartz is also a certified financial planner and is active in the CFP Institute.

When they decided to form a partnership, Karsif was working in his own private practice and teaching at Pierce Business School, while Schwartz was also in his own private practice. Schwartz teases about earning \$40 per week back then, while Karsif muses about earning \$5 per hour.

The two businessmen joined together with one small office located in Center City Philadelphia and an office in the Mt. Airy section. "We knew that together we could offer better services for our clients," they note.

Through the decades that followed, their general accounting practice grew from the original partners, with one junior accountant and a secretary, to a multimillion dollar professional corporation with 24 professionals plus clerical and support staff.

SK&Co grew and acquired an expertise in many areas of small businesses including scrap metals, commercial contract cleaning services, commercial and residential real estate and construction, professional corporation in medicine and law, manufacturing, laboratory research, boarding homes, and personal care facilities. Their current client list spans businesses and corporations in some 25 States.

The firm has expanded its offices three times since its inception in 1961, moving to Cheltenham, PA, in 1971; Rydal, PA, in 1982; and finally to its spacious modern office complex in Willow Grove.

Schwartz says that the company was one of the first to run personal income tax forms on an in-house computer system and has never farmed out client work to outside service bureaus, specifically to maintain absolute confidentiality.

In the late 1980's, following on the heels of its latest expansion, the firm added SKC Financial Planning Inc., an affiliated company, to its services. Schwartz, Karsif & Co. was one of the first accounting corporations to provide asset management and financial planning for the benefit of its clients.

Schwartz and Karsif now hold the title of co-chairman of the board and spend their time mainly in tax and financial consulting. They are also active in the area of succession of family-owned businesses. They share the overall responsibilities for expanding the firm's client base.

The current day-to-day operational responsibilities are now being managed by Martin G. Kalos, 44, of Melrose Park, PA, who is the new president and managing shareholder, and Doris C. Liu, 48, of Washington Crossing, PA, who is secretary-treasurer and shareholder. Kalos has been with the corporation for 18 years and Liu has been a part of SK&Co for some 14 years.

TRIBUTE TO MADELEINE
HERLING: AN EXTRAORDINARY
WOMAN WHO GAVE THE GIFTS
OF LOVE AND HOPE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in appreciation and celebration of the life of Madeleine Herling. Annette and I were very saddened by her passing, for the world was graced by her extraordinary life.

Madeleine had an insatiable good will—she could not do enough for her fellow human being. She worked tirelessly as a leader at the Emmanuel Foundation, where she was a vigilant guardian of the lessons of the Hungarian Holocaust and an invaluable advocate for the rights of Hungarian Jews.

Madeleine's contagious warmth and optimism could overcome any dark situation. She used these qualities to bring hope and happiness to those who seemed beyond hope, such as the occupants of an old Jewish nursing home for survivors of the Holocaust. She gave every person she met her undivided attention and devotion.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Madeleine Herling. Please join me in taking a moment to remember the many accomplishments of this extraordinary woman.

FRIGHT NIGHT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, tonight officially marks Halloween—Fright Night. How-

ever, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have waged their scare campaign for months. They have no proposals to balance the budget, save and strengthen Medicare, and change welfare. Instead, my Democrat colleagues, have chosen to spend their time and energy dressing up our Republican proposals in exaggerations and falsehoods. Then, they come to the floor of this Chamber to spring their distortions on the most vulnerable members of society—kids, seniors, and the less fortunate.

Halloween or not, today the masks come off and the truth comes out. Last week, my Republican colleagues and I passed a budget which balances by 2002. This package reins in 40 years of reckless spending, we save Medicare from bankruptcy by strengthening it for today's and tomorrow's seniors; and, we provide tax relief for families struggling to provide a strong future for their kids.

While my Democrat colleagues try to trick the American people with stories of impending doom, the truth is that a balanced budget brings nothing but treats for this country. Lower interest rates translate into more affordable housing, car, and student loans. A balanced budget means a higher standard of living for all Americans.

No tricks, no lies. My Republican colleagues are serious about keeping our promises and changing the culture of Washington to increase opportunities for all Americans.

A TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF
FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS
B.F. SISK

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in remembering a former Member of this body and a true leader from California's Central Valley, B.F. Sisk, who died last week at the age of 84. As one who follows the tradition of moderate Democrats from central California who are dedicated to furthering the cause of valley agriculture that Mr. Sisk helped establish, it is an honor for me to offer this tribute.

Mr. Sisk ran for Congress in 1954 while working as a tire salesman in Fresno and went on to become one of the most influential Members of the House by the time he retired in 1978. His contributions ranged from serving on the House panel that led the way to our country landing on the Moon to being one of the Rules Committee members who ensured that President Kennedy's civil rights and education initiatives were enacted.

But back home, Mr. Sisk was perhaps best known for his dogged work that led to the building of the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project. The San Luis unit includes 115 miles of canals and the 2 million acre-foot San

Luis Reservoir—the largest reservoir in the world without a natural stream.

Because of the San Luis unit, millions of acres of farmland on the valley's west side have been brought into production. It is now one of the most productive agricultural regions of the world. In honor of Mr. Sisk's leadership, the dam creating the San Luis Reservoir has been renamed the B.F. Sisk Dam.

Along with a host of other projects he helped bring to the valley, Mr. Sisk also left behind a political legacy. One of his top aides, Tony Coelho, was elected to replace Mr. Sisk when he retired in 1978. As we all know, Mr. Coelho went on to become the House majority whip. Throughout his career, Mr. Coelho cited the mentorship of Mr. Sisk as one of the keys to his success.

Less directly, Mr. Sisk also had an impact on many current Members of Congress, myself included. He set an example of a non-partisan, moderate Democrat who put accomplishments for his district ahead of party politics. It is an example that I and many others have tried to follow.

Again, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of B.F. Sisk.

TRIBUTE TO CARLOS GARCÍA

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 31, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Carlos García, a remarkable journalist and a dear friend, who was honored on October 20 at a banquet dinner in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Guayaquil 85, Inc., in Queens, NY.

Mr. García, who was born in Ecuador, came to the United States in his youth. With perseverance and dedication, he started an exceptional career as a reporter.

During his 23-year career, Mr. García has been able to inform members of the Hispanic community, who like him, were always anxious to learn about the latest news on Latin America, the United States, and their immediate communities.

Through accurate and timely reporting, Mr. García gained the recognition of his peers and became news editor at Noticias del Mundo, one of the most widely read newspapers in Spanish in the New York City area. He also worked for the Spanish radio station Radio WADO, and continues to produce the morning news program "Buenos Dias America."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Carlos García for his 23 years of work as an outstanding journalist and for his service to the community.